\$12.75 Gives you a Bed-room Suite that no concern will offer for less than \$16. Fine golden-tak finish Oressing-Case,

Bedstead, and Washstand......\$12.75

Extension Tables.

Housekeepers are always joyful at the opportunity to secure an Extension Table bargain. They should be with this one. A very Substantial Oak Ex-tension Table, heavy top, fine golden-oak finish and five solid oak legs \$4.45

PRESIDENT'S FAVORITE NIECE WILL BECOME A PENNSYLVANIAN'S BRIDE

In the Face of Attentions Paid Her by Many Wealthy Scion of Noble Race, the Young Medical Student Wooed and Won His Childhood's Love.

the son of Judge Baer, a well-known Pennsylvanian, and his bome is in Somerset, which is also the summer home of the McKinleys.

HE WOED AND WON.

Young Baer woed and won the young lady in that pretty little town. "He won ther too," says the Philadelphia Times.

lady in that pretty little town. "He won ther too," says the Philadelphia Times, in the face of the attentions of many a mealthy young scion of a poble race, members of the Diplomatic Corps in Avashington. He is to marry her because she loves him, and loves him devotedly. An yet no date has been set for the wedding, but the engagement is confirmed by the parents of young Baer, and by several intimates of the McKinleys. All Washington is agog with the news, for the pretty, clever young miss is the favorite with the ellie here, as well as with the President.

The President.

When the betrothal occurred none can say. The young people drove together at Somerset continually and strolled as much as might be in view of Miss Mc-Kinicy's affliction, for Miss Mabel is lame, and is likely transitional to the control of the c and is likely to remain so for life. She was afflicted with a spinal trouble, the sesuit of a fall when she was quite young. The couple have known each other for years, but were nothing more than

Miss Mabel McKinley, the daughter of Hon. Abner McKinley, and favorite neice of the President, is to become the bride of a young Pennsylvanian; a student at Jefferson Medical College, Pidl., from which he will graduate in June.

His name is Herrmanius Baer. He is the son of Judge Baer, a well-known Pennsylvanian, and his home is in Somerset which is also the survey because of ambition for her. When they discovered that she had set her heart upon the hardy set which is also the survey because of that she had set her heart upon the harry young Pennsylvanian they interposed no further objection. They were doubtless wise in this and knew what they did, for Miss Mabel, too, has plenty of spirit, and it is doubtful if she would brook interference any more than young Baer would. The two were, therefore, allowed to see as much of each other as they would. The two were, therefore, allowed to see as much of each other as they would, and when the time came for Baer to ask the consent of her barents to the match Mr. McKinley simply talked to him as he would to his own son, and asked him to make his daughter as happy as might be.

So there the matter rests at present, When young Baer har settled in life and made a way for his wife there will be a fixing of dates. Then Miss Mabel will be given a wedding that befits her.

A SOCIAL FAVORITE.

A SOCIAL FAVORITE.

Probably no young woman in America has more devoted friends and admirers than she. In Washington and Somerset every one who knows her loves her. Her sweet womanliness that shines out of her honest eyes through the girlish vivaher honest eyes through the girlish viva-city that marks her marner is probably the true reason. But there ere other reasons. One of these is that she is one of the eleverest young women that ever graced the first set of Washington socie-ty. She is well read and a bright conver-sationalist. She is thoroughly well in-formed upon questions of the day. At the same time she knows fully well all of the requirements of a society woman. She is a charming hostess and an accomplished charming hostess and an accomplished

MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS. 4 Her voice is, perhaps, her greatest gift, She sings beautifully with a clear, rich, pure-tone that is charming to listen to. Her voice, too, has power as well as quality. Indeed, in New York Madame Melba, who heard her sing without know.



friends until two summers ago. Then ing her identity, complimented her most they were seen together at Somerset highly. She said that such a voice ough friends until two summers ago. Then they were seen together at Somerset constantly. Their intimacy caused some little comment and speculation at the time, but this died a natural death and has not been heard of for some time. The announcement of the engagement came, therefore, as somewhat of a surprise

A YOUNG GIANT. Young Baer is a man of magnificent physique, standing six feet two inches in his stocking feet. He weighs in the in his stocking text. He wegas in the neightorheod of 220 periods, but carries not an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body. He is quite an athlete and has been known in the neighbothood of his home for years for his athletic process. He is the best horseman of that district and sides during the sur was constantly and rides during the sun mer constantly. He is a fine shot with a rifle, a boxer He is a time shot with a rine, a boxer of no mean measure and a proficent tennis player and runner. In fact, were the an attendant at a college, where much attention is given to athletics, he would doubtless be known all over the country for his paysical skill. But young Baer is for his physical skill. But young Baer is a very serious minded young fellow for all his love for sport. He is a close student of medicine and expects to-make a mark for himself in the profession. He will graudate from the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in June and will practice his profession at once. He is not a man of means, but he is a man of energy and ambition, and it will not be long before he is in a position to give her a home that befits her. It

to give her a home that befits her. It is for this reason that no date is set for LOOKED ON WITH DISPAYOR. Although the McKinleys have known

not to be wasted and that it ought to be cultivated and carefully used. But Madame Melba knew nothing of her other musical talents. Neither does any one musical talents. Neither does any one clese, save the intimate friends of the girl. She is an accomplished violinist and plays with a truth and sincerity that is as marked as her ability as a wcallst. Neither do her accomplishments stop there. She is an expert whip and drives a contract of the contrac

pair as well as any woman in Washington. Her delight is to ride behind a fast team that Abner McKinley owns and take a long drive through the country about Somerset. It is unnecessary to add that young Baer is usually by her side there.

Altogether she is a sweet, lovable girl, of the kind to make any man happy. of the kind to make any man happy.
Indeed, there have been many who have sought happiness by her side. The names or many of the attaches of different legations at Washla, to have been connected with hers. None have been connected seriously, for the young girl has been wondrously discreet in distributing her favors to many. However, the arrays of favors to many. However, the ardor of the young men has not been restrained

the young men has not been restrained by any such consideration for propriety. It was their eagerness that lead to the connection of their names with her. Young Baer, who has won her heart, might well lay selge to any heart. His dare-deviltry and reckless courage have often heightened his attraction in the eyes of the fair sex. Were he so minded he might have won any one of a dozen he might have won any one of a dozen fair maids, but it remained for "Sun-beams," as Miss Mabel is known within her home circle, to bewitch him."

FOR T HEFARMERS.

Notes and Comments of Interest in Agricultural Circles. If we feed the soil, it will, in turn, feed

Dr. Wiley has well said: "The soil has its rights as well as the citizen."

One hundred years ago sugar was regarded as a luxury; to-day it is one of the necessities of the world,

Dr. Kelzie, Michigan's chemist; says that in the manufacture of sugar, it & per cent. results in the form of granu-lated sugar, it is equivalent to a yield of 192 pounds of commercial sugar from each ton of 12 per cent. beets.

The limited economic value of the sugar-cane by-products, as compared with sugar-beet pulp, places the production of sugar from beets in this country on a ctitive basis with the sugar-cand industry, which will make it, in the opin-ion of experts, "master of the situation."

young men competent to manage dairles is steadily increasing, and the dairy schools are doing most excellent work in training a supply to meet the demand.

Professor H E Van Dernan who wa Professor H. E. Van Dernan, who was the first Chief of the Pomological Divi-sion in the United States Department of Agriculture, now resides at Parksley, in Accomac county, in this State. His writings on the fruit and nut-growing industries are attracting more than ordinary attention, inasmuch as they are of a thoroughly practical character.

After setting strawberry-plants in the After setting statements and to drop a handful of pine-tags upon each. Unless the weather is very favorable, the newly-set plants would be greatly benefited, should no timely rain occur immediately following the planting.

A tobacco-grower in the Clarksville, (Tenn.) Leaf Chronicle advises the sowing of some Jamestown (Jimson) seed imme-diately in a small well-enriched spot in the field that is to be planted in tobacco, so

a membership of over 200, and are co-operating to secure a quick distribution in the best markets. United action will secure distribution in half a hundred distributing markets where half a dozen have heretofore been relied on.

The practical and conscientious editor of the Rural New Yorker says that, afof the Rural New Yorker says that, after thirty years' experience with various grapes, he would now select for home use the following: Campbell's Early, Worden, Diamond and Green Mountain, or Winchell. If we could have but one black, it would be Campbell's Early, because of the hardiness and fruitfulness of the vine, because of its large bunches and berries (which are superior to Concord in that there is no foxiness and little or no acidity about the seeds), and, finally, because of its earliness. If we could have but one white, it would be Diamond, because of the exceeding hardiness and fruitfulness of the vine. The grapes mature before Concord: and the quality is fully as good. If we could have but one early white grape, it would be the little Green Mountain.

The importance of taking papers de-voted at least in part to agricultural mat-

voted at least in part to agricultural mater, and preserving important items, is shown by the following:

Professor S. M. Tracy, formerly Director of the Mississippi Experiment Station, and now editor of the farm department of the Memphis Commercial Appearance of the Memphis Commercial Appearance of the Memphis Commercial Appearance of the Memphis ment of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, in a recent issue respecting the Bromus thermis, or bearless brome-grass, which is proving to be as valuable as a gold mine in the great Northwest, calls attention to the fact that he has seen but very few favorable reports of it from the Gulf States. A trial of it made ten years ago on a rather heavy clay soil, which would have given very little of any other grass, made a fair growth for winter and spring pasture, but gave almost no hay, and was plowed up after a three-years trial. A better place for this grass would be on high, northern slopes of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains, where the snow lies the greatest length of time. length of time.

A farmers' institute club ought to have been formed in every county in this State last fall, so that a series of institutes might have been held during the winter throughout the entire State.' Great success has attended the pian of clubbing the state and each farmer contributing cess has attended the plan of clustoms together, and each farmer contributing \$1 a year, or a sufficient amount in the aggregate to equal the annual appropriation made by the State Board of Agriculture, the amount thus raised to be used to defray the expense of procuring speakers from a distance who have made peaker by practising the latest un-to-date noncy by practising the latest up-to-date nethods in trucking, fruit-growing, dairymethods in trucking, irrit-growing, daily-ing, stock-breeding, or grain- and grass-growing. A writer in Farm and Home says that he attended a course of eighty lectures in 1878 or 1879 at the State Uni-versity at Columbus, O., but the loss of time and expense of travel and for board time and expense of travel and for board for five or six weeks was more than most farmers felt they could afford. After shortening the term of lectures, and giving the plan a fair trial, it was abandoned, but about this time the wise suggestion was male: "If the farmers will not go to the lectures, why not take the lectures to farmers?" and so about 1850 the experiment was tried on a small scale in Ohio, and proved a success, and has since spread to a large number of the States of the Union.

Ode to the Peaks of Otter. (Written for The Times.) Thou glorious Peak: forever there Thou glorious Peak: forever there With hand upraised as if in prayer. Ocean thy silent adoration, Reveal the story of creation. To science yield thy hidden treasures, While now we sing that lay in measures. Tell how primeval years were counted Tere man thy towering summits mounted. Cast forth thine eyes o'er Time's vast distance

distance When all was robed with existence. Around thy brow the lightening's flashing. -And heaven's loudest thunder's crash-

Played there in vain-the mingled rattle

ing's
Played there in vain—the mingled rattle
Sounded like heaven's host in battle.
Anon around thee heaven's army
Employed It's terrors to alarm thee;
And thou unmoved stood yet the firmer,
And from thy lips escaped no murmur,
Still robed in nature's solltude,
Erect, immutable, thou stood.
Grand Peak! reared to commemorate
When God all nature did create,
Thou obelisk of nature's art:
God formed thee—stationed thee apart
to stand in silence and to teach
More lauguages than human speech
Hath e'er devised; each twig of thine
Shows traces of His hand divine.
Ereak forth in eloquence sublime.
Reveal to man the course of time.
A living language there appears
Written in nature's characters.
Since time began no bard nor sage
Has read in full thy verdant page,
A millionth part of nature's love,
Locked up within thy hidden store,
Would doubtless teach far more to man
Than all the books of science can.
For nature's look contains more lore
Than finite minds can e'er explore.
There is a limit beyond which
The finite mind can never reach; The finite mind can never reach; Tis in the Infinite's domains.

Each leaf, each twig, each tree, each stone,
stone,
Teaches a lesson of its own,
O, wouldst thou call this solitude,
To roam amidst the multitude,
Of nature's treasures that abound
On thee, thou everlasting mound?
Thy lofty heights present a scene
Beyond description by the pen—
Lorg mountain ranges parallel. Long mountain ranges parallel, Enclosing valleys, many a dell Of verdant hue between them lies O'er-curtained with transparaket at curtained with transparent skies rivers flow through landscapes

which the finite ne'er attains

green, Like streams of crystal through the scene, Sweet homes where peace and plenty et homes dwell.

dwell.

Are interspersed through many a dell;
For in Virginia's wide domains
Peace holds her sway and ever reigns.
Unchanging Peak! to-day the same
As when thou didst receive thy name.
Primeval races from thee passed
Like faded leaves in winter's blast.
Ander they forest's solitude. Like faded leaves in winter's blast.
Amidst they forest's solitude.
The Indian his game pursued;
But now his race, extinct, is laid
Forever 'neath thy sylvan shades.
The winds of winter moaning o'er
Tell that he roams thy slopes no more.
Another race thy realm invades
And rests beneath thy forest shades.
Races and ages pass away.
And in thy sight are as a day.
Beternal Peak! thy matchless views
Are suchas charm the poet's muse.
They heat his soul with Genius fire,
And tin perpetual glory 'still
Stand thus thy mission thou'lt fulfill.
Stand thus thy mission thou'lt fulfill.

To preserve timber from decay an Australian has natented a new treatment, consisting of immersing the timber in a solution of arrenous acid and an alkali until thoroughly impregnated, after which a coating of sulphate of cooper is applied.

but the quality and service count for much. Every inch of wood, every fitting of a joint, and even to the finishing touch, all are made on longevity principles. That part of the construction which is hidden from view by upholsteries is just as important in the construction of our Furniture as any other part. So it is, and you'll-know it by test that qualities, making and all good points of Furniture are stronger in our lower-priced offerings than any other Richmond concern is capable of giving for greater money. Creat is in your favor here. You buy your bill of goods—arrange with the salesm to suit yourself We are liberal in making concessions and accommodations that'll benefit your concessions and accommodations that'll benefit you. ,

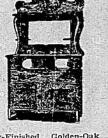
Nowhere Else Are Equal

board, with two small and one large drawer, bevel-plate mirror, shaped top,

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en-Oak Bed-room Suite, with very handsome full, swell-front dressingcase, with French-shape-plate mirror, finely-carved bedstead and washstand,



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from which to select. Nothing but the

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Mayer & Pettit, 7 and 9 West Broad Street.

Southern Furniture and Carpet Company.

MULES SCARCE AS RESULT OF WAR

South and Southwest Stripped of These Valuable Animals.

THE RISE IN PRICE OF COTTON

Makes a Natural Demand Which Was Has Increased Until Now a Mule is Worth More Than a Horse.

There will be a famine in the mu'e market in the next few years, as the market in the next lew years, as the result of war, that will prove very troublesome to the Southern farmers. This is the opinion of every mule-raser and dealer in the Southwest. It has sent up the price of the sturdy and stubborn animal that does the bulk of the farm work south of the Ohio and Potomac, and the price stil tends upward, and will cost the British War Department half a million more than its original estimate for mules. But, however great the

half a million more than its original os-timate for mules. But, however great the advance price it will not mend the mat-ter or prevent a famine.

The mule has been found so necessary in war and the American mule so super-ior to the Spanish and Italian animal that there has been a drain on the mar-ket in this country which it cannot stand that there has been a drain on the mar-ket in this country which it cannot stand. The market, moreover, was caught in a somewhat denuded state, with a smaller crop of animals on hand than ever be-fore. Mule-raising for some five or six fore. Mule-raising for some five or six years had ceased to be as profitable as heretofore, and many mule growers had retired from business.

The bulk of he mule crop is grown it Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, the animal being shipped to the South and Southwest. There was a stealy decline in prices until 1897, when, in consequence of the Spanish war prices advanced. This decline is partly attributed to the state of the horse. vanced. This decline is partly attributed to the fall in the value of the horse, due to the greater use of bleycles, trolley cars, etc. The horse, however, has fallen off more than the mule in value, and the latter, in spite of ignoble origin, commands a better price. The average value of a mule, including the young and old, is \$41.96; of a horse only \$57.40.

Another reason for the decline and de-Another reason for the decline and de-cay in the mule industry is the bad con-dition of the Southern farmer for some years past. With cotton netting only 4 or 41-2 cents a pound, the Southern farmer could, with difficulty, meet his debts and could not afford to make any improvements or to purchase any addebts and could not aftern to make any ad-improvements, or to purchase any ad-ditional stock. The repeal of the sugar bounty had the same effect upon the su-gar districts of Louislana and Texas which had previously brught large num-bers of mules of the highest grade of bers of mules of the highest grade of work on the Mississippi bottoms, requiring as they do, deep ploughing. This calls for the largest and f.nest grade of animals, generally known in the market as "sugar mule," costing from \$125 to \$175 apiecé. LITTLE PROFIT.

With these two markets cut off there was little profit in mule breeding. The breeders sold their mares or jacks and the annual output of mules fell from 120,000 to probably 80,000. This change has been going on for the last seven or eight years, or ever since cotton got so low. The output of mules, however, was sufficient for the immediate needs of the country, or nearly so. There has been it is true, some decrease in the number of animals in this country for some years past, the crop of young mules not making good the losses of old animals from disease and death.

a slow one and not to be harvested in a single year like corn or wheat or cotton. There are comparatively few mule breeders operating stock farms just now. It will take some time to get these farms in operation, purchase the jacks and brood mares. Then there will have to be a long wait and a year or so to bring the mule coit to maturity. Altogether it will take three or four years to get any return from an investment made now in mule breeding. By the time the mules are put upon the market there will be a mule famine. There is the prediction, if it can be called a prediction, based upon the solid fact that the United States has cut down its output of mules from 32 to 50 per cent. Just at a time when the demand for mules has become greater than ever because of war.

NUMBER EXPORTED.

NUMBER EXPORTED.

The export of mules from this country The export of mules from this country a year ago was not over 1,000 annually.

In 1897, with the Cuban war, it rose to 8,000. It was probably 20,000 to 25,000 last year and will be even greater for 1900. The Spaniards first began the export of mules for use in the Cuban revolution. They found the animals extremely valuable and indeed necessary in their campaigns against the Cubans in the mountains. They have to travel long distances from the railroads, and they needed large numbers of pack-mules, animals tances from the railroads, and they needed large numbers of pack-mules, animals
that could stand the climate of Cuba.
A Spanish commission was established at
New Orleans for the shipment of mules,
to Cuba and perhaps 19,000 were sent to
that island to help subdue the Cubans.
On the very eve of the war between the
United States and Spain, Spain still had
a large number of mules in this country. a large number of mules in this country A cargo of the animals had been placed A cargo of the animals had been placed upon the Spanish steamer Buenventura which was about leaving for Havana, when an order from Washington stopped the shipment, on the ground that the mules were intended for the Spanish Army, to be used against this country. The animals were disambarked and driven back to the stock yards, and the Buenaventura, which had remained here dangerously late, in order to take on the aniously late, in order to take on the ani ously late, in order to take on the almals put to sea, only to be captured by the American flect in the Gulf and condemmed as a prize of war. The decision was subsequently reversed and the value of the vessel paid over to the owners.

Solution of the market of the market of the vessel paid over to the owners.

The Spaniards announced themselves The Spanlards announced themselves well pleased with the American mules, and declared that a bountiful supply of these animals doubled the efficiency of an army operating in the field, and having long expeditions to make. When the United States went to war with Spain, it profited by the experience of that country, and supplied its army in Cuba with! a large force of mules. The same thing was done in the Philippines, and the Government demand called for 15,000 animals.

animals.

Then came the Boer war. The British War Office had heard of the experience of Spain and the United States in the use of mules in war, and decided to try the animal. It also made New Orleans the headquarters of the mule purchasing business. Some 12,000 or 13,000 mules have already been sent to South Africa. The animals have given satisfaction to the British Government, so much so that the order has been increased to 24,000, and will probably run up to 40,000, with from three to four cargoes of mules leaving New Orleans each week. The Boer sympathizers in Cape Colony have endeavored to arouse a prejudice against the American animal brought there, and the papers, which are known to be lukewarm, are filled with stories that the imported mule have brought glanders, charbon and other diseases into the country. There is an outbreak of glanders charbon and other diseases into the country. There is an outbreak of glanders among the animals, but that outbreak came from the animals landed in South Africa, and was possibly due to the exhausted condition in which the animals reached Africa, which rendered them prone to the many diseases that prevail there destructive to horse; and mules

there destructive to horses and mules ARE INOCULATED.

The Afrikander protest against the importation of American mules has led the British Government to order the inoculation of all the animals with the Pasteur serum before being shipped from here; but this inoculation has shown not a single giandered animal, thereby going a long way to prove that the outbreak of glanders among the American pack animals was not brought there by them. In no wise dissuaded by the protests of the nafive farmers of the Cape Colony against the importation of American mules, the British War Office will increase the amount of its purchases; and, after for experts, "master of the situation."

This is a great age of great transactions of floor ever exported from the county of the control of the county of the county of the county of the county of the product of the situation.

The largest carps of floor ever exported from the county of the county of the county of the county of the products of the county of the county of the product of the strength of the county of the product of the county of the product of the county of the product of the county of the county of the product of the county of the county of the product of the county of the product of the

seem to call for 30,000 or more mules. If the war continues a year longer, or if the British meet with much difficulty in invading the Transvaal or the Free State, the number needed may be doubled or trebied. War is a heavy consumer

invaling the Transvaal of the Free State, the number needed may be doubled to trebled. War is a heavy consumer of mules. They wear out in a comparatively short time, for they receive very little attention—one of their chief merits being their toughness and their ability to take are of themselves and to endure all the privations to which they may be subjected. They are completely used up and of little velue after a campaign, as the United States found when it tried to sell some of the superflous mries employed in the Santiage concretion. Whether the mule would be esseful in a war in a temperate country is a question that carnot well be determined. His floor, the wild be care to stand any climate, and to exist with far less water and food than his half brether the horse, and would seem to make him a valuable annual for army packing purposes in any climate, but to his impertance, value and indeed necessity in a campaign in a tropical or semi-tropical country the cantel and indeed necessity in a campaign in a tropical or semi-tropical country the cantel and indeed necessity in a campaign in a tropical or semi-tropical country the cantel to the fact without danger of running out of its supplies. The recent fight at Nicholson's Nek bore evidence to the importance of the mule in warfare; for the result of the fact was largely due to the mules, whilch ran off and left the Eritish without amagend the more and the first cargo of the latter having not yet reached Cape Colony. At present nearly all the mules at the front in South Africa are the American animal, who are giving Gens, Buller, Gatacre and Methuen valuable assistance in their campaign.

It can readily be seen from these facts why a mule famine is threatened in the early fully made and the demonstrated the utter insufficiency of the world. The sound all the depths and the ready for the whole business vanity and wexalted the utter insufficiency.

supply of brood mares is now very limit-ed, and it will be some years before the new crop of animals is on the market.—

Job and Solomon.

"Look here upon this picture, and o Job and Solomon are profoundly interesting studies; individually and in comparison and in contrast with one

another.

Job (under whatever guise) was a country gentleman of abundant means, well-bred, kind-hearted, very devout, of strong character, and exceedingly observant, thoughtful and sensible. He seems to have been as wisely and disfinctly formed and chosen for his great office and lesson to mankind as was seems to have been as wisely and disfinctly formed and chosen for his great office and lesson to mankind as was that other chosen vessel. Paul, the Apostle. His portrait of himself, in his twenty-ninth chapter, is not only an honor to his time, but to all mankind. He was "as full of valour as of kindness-princely in both." He was "eyes to the blind" and "feet to the Imme," "a father to the poor," and "the cause which he knew not he searched out." He "broke the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoll out of his teeth." And his conversation and manners were impressive and delightful. He was honored and loved. He kept seasons of fasting and prayer his own way. When the days of feasting of his sons and daughters, in each other's house, came about, the old man specially prayed for them, "rose up early in the morning and offered burnt offerings according to the number of them all. * So did Job continually." Moreover, Job was a most patient, faithful and chaste husband to his one wife, who was not the discreetest; patient, faithful and chaste husdand whis one wife, who was not the discreetest; made a covenant with his eyes that he might not be deceived or misied by beauty or wantonness. His all-controlling thought was loyalty and love to God and man: Duty was the key-note of his

Blessed are they that mourn, for they

Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.

Solomon stands before the world as a strange mixture and an enigma. Like many of a similar parentage, he was a great genius. He was well meaning; wanted to know what was right and to do it. For his father's, as well as his own sake, the favor of the Almighty was towards him. And because of the wisdom of his choice the great God granted him all that he asked and a great deal more. In the days of Job's prosperity, when the candle of the Almighty shone upon him, when by His light he walked through darkness, when he washed his steps with butter, and the rock poured him out rivers of oil, he was only a good, pious man and an influential citizen; but did nothing to astonish the world. On the contrary, Solomon, at his start, shone brilliantly, with wealth and honor. He was a magnificent monarch. With the help of powerful friends, he undertook and ac-

paign.

It can readily be seen from these facts why a mule famine is threatened in the early future when the present supply of mules is exhausted. Mule breeding has started up largely in all parts of the West and Southwest in consequences. onal life was a hopeless failure; sonal life was a hopeless failure; a royal slaveling. His moralizings over his misdoings and the abuse of his blessings are his best legacy to minkind. The curtain falls upon the idolatry and wretchedness of his old age. On the dark folds of the unpenetrable veil that hides his departure is written the solemn lesson of his life:

Woe unto you that are rich!

As, with the Queen of Shebu, we admire his words of wisdom. We do so with the honest wish:

with the honest wish: May we better reck the rede Than did the sage adviser. Adversity was the perfection of Job; Prosperity the ruin of Solomon.

An Inappropriate Gift.

She-T've bought a Noah's ark as a birthday gift for the Jones' little boy. He-Good gracious! Don't you know the Joneses are vegetarians?
She-Well, what of that?

She-Well, what or that. He-Why, the Jones baby will be sure put the animals in his mouth, and obably swallow some of them.—Philsdelphia Press.

Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizer Co.

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THE CELEBRATED

